

Patent: DE 196 53 891 C1

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Reference patents:

Sealing or closure label

This is a description of a sealing or closure label which has a cover film 1 to seal two objects, which are movable with regards to one another, in such fashion that the first area 4 adheres to one of the objects 2 & 3 and the other part 5 of the sealing and closure label would adhere to the other part of objects 2 & 3, while the cover film 1 will remain removable from either one of the areas 4 or 5 and the removal process will cause a noticeable optical change within the sealing and closure label.

In order to create a cost-effective and functional sealing and closure label, one that would be preferably resealable and would show with certainty, that an opening attempt has happened before, it should have at least one under layer 6 and 6a, which are positioned to the first area or only to the second area and while between the layer 6 and layer 1 there should be at least a color layer 7, 7a, which will adhere to the cover layer 1 and using a second adhesive layer also to layer 6, 6a and where the adhesive forces will be controlled by layers 8, 8a and 12, 12a in order to control adhesive forces locally.

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Description

The invention on hand describes a sealing or closure label having a cover layer two seal two movable objects, which are positioned opposite of one another, where one area of the sealing and closure label will adhere to one side and a second area of the sealing and closure label will adhere to the other side, while the cover film will remain removable from at least one of the areas and during the removal process of this film an optical change of the sealing and closure label will occur.

As examples of such pairs of movable objects one could think the following way: the body of a foldable box and the attached closing lids, the closing area of an envelope as well as other parts of this envelope, a bottle and the closing lid.

We know from the German example 296 15 496 about a sealing or closure label, which has a metal layer and an optically active layer, which will cause a change of color if a bending force or shear force is active and hence show the first attempt of opening the sealing or closure label.

The production of such a metal layer as part of a sealing and closure label is not only work intensive and costly, but also is connected to an elevated level of environmental impact. If one would use this known label to seal two objects, the trigger properties or strongly dependant from the nature of the particular background, upon which the sealing or closure label should be attached to. Since the properties of such backgrounds, meaning the surface properties of the objects to be sealed, are not known at the time of the production of those sealing or closure labels, it can happen easily that the sealing or closure labels would adhere to strongly or too loosely to the substrate. This would mean in one case the opening process would only be possible with great difficulty or in the other case the opening process would be too easy and the bending forces would not be sufficient to cause the desired discoloration.

From the disclosure of DE 26 13 131 A1 we know of an adhesive Label, which shows an identifying marking to improve security against forgery, this marking is positioned between the film and the adhesive. A first area of the printed marking is in intimate contact with the film and the rest of the marking is in intimate contact with the adhesive layer. After removal of the adhesive label the first part of the marking stays with the film and the rest of the area will stay with the adhesive layer.

From the US patent US- PS 50 60 848 we know of a sealing or closure label, which shows the first opening process using a separation surface that runs through various layers. When this known sealing and closure label is attached to a subject, where it adheres very well, it could happen on the occasion of a first opening, that the separating surface would not go through all the layers as it should, but rather would stay with a all layers on the substrate. If one would position this sealing and closure label on an object, where the adhesive forces are low, it would be possible that during the opening process all the layers would stay with the sealing and closure label, and the separating surfaces again would not go through the various layers. This known sealing and closure label therefore needs to be optimized for adhesive forces to the particular substrate surfaces of the objects needing to be sealed in order to prevent high of adhesive forces but also low adhesive forces as well.

This invention therefore has accepted the assignment to create a sealing and closure label like described at the beginning, which is for most part independent from the surface properties of the objects to be sealed and should show the first opening of such closure in a reliable fashion and would also be produced in cost effective fashion.

The stated objective would be solved by the fact that the sealing or closure label would have at least an under-layer, which either adhere to one or the other area, and while between the cover layer and the under-layer would be a colored layer, which would stay because of the adhesive forces towards the cover layer and because of the second adhesive force towards the under- layer and that adhesion control factors are provided to locally control the ratio of between the first and second adhesive forces.

With this measure in this invention one can achieve, that during the removal or the opening of the sealing and closure label the invented color layer would partially stay on the cover film and partially on the under layer of this invention. In this fashion an irreversible optical deformation will take place in the sealing and closure label. Even if after the removal of the cover layer one would re- adhere the cover layer, the portion of the colored layer on the under – layer would exhibit different reflective properties, because air would be introduced between the separated layers which would change the

optical character of the colored layer irreversibly and in noticeable fashion as well. The sealing and closure label according to this invention is suitable in excellent fashion to seal two with regards to one another movable objects, like as an example the body of a can and the attached lid in such fashion, that an opening process is possible, but the first opening will be unmistakably shown, even then when the seal was depending on they special type, was reattached. One can accomplish with the fact that at least one under - layer segment is provided, which is solely attached to the first area of the sealing and closure label, therefore in the area which will exclusively adhere to only one of the two movable objects or at least mostly on one of the object, one can achieve that the activation of the optical change of the sealing and closure label will be independent from the surface character of the objects to be sealed. With this, since the underlying section of the film, or better both lower film sections are designated for an area, where the sealing and closure label adheres to the objects to be sealed, it is assured, that after the removal of the cover film from one area at least one of the substrates would be freely movable with regards to the other.

After a successfully completed making of the invention a colored layer will be attached using printing. All methods of printing could be chosen, but preferably book printing or flex printing is used.

An especially advantageous execution of this invention of a sealing and closure label according to this invention is characterized by the fact, that the control of the adhesive force will involve a local treatment of the cover film and/or a local treatment of a section of the lower layer of the film.

The films need to be treated before the application of the print, In order to facilitate good adhesion to the film and to achieve a permanent printed image. If certain areas of the cover film and/or the lower layer will be covered before the surface treatment is applied, than the applied color layer will have bad adhesion and during the separation process the color layer will remain on the layer with the surface treatment. With this simple method one can achieve the desired effect of separating the colored layer when the cover layer is removed.

Alternatively it may be advantageous to use an anti adhesion type paint as a method of controlling adhesive forces. Especially is it possible to apply the anti adhesion paint easily in the form of printed matter, creating a special image, like as an example the word "opened", which will be visible when the films will be separated.

It is important for all methods of controlling adhesion, that the relation of the forces, how the colored layer will adhere to the cover layer or the under layer, should influence the in such fashion, that locally the adhesive force would by higher towards one of the films than to the other, and that upon separation of the films the layer of color will be split in a determined fashion, which means one part of the color print will stay with the cover film and the rest will be with the layer below.

According to a preferable example at least one section of the under layer will have an adhesive layer which is facing the cover layer. In such a case it should be an adhesive layer. According to another example an adhesive layer will be used, which can be removed from the object.

According to a very desirable example the cover layer will be covered on the side towards the under layer with an adhesive layer. This adhesive layer will provide for that

the color layer attached to the under layer will adhere in to the cover layer with a controlled level of force.

In cases of sealing and closure labels, where resealing is not an objective, preferably an adhesive paint will be applied as an adhesive. If such readhering is desired, for example for the closing of a container, preferably (exclusively or in addition) an adhesive will be applied, which will retain its adhesive character even after multiple opening and closing processes of this sealing and closure label.

Especially advantageous is, when the adhesive force of the adhesive coating is smaller than the adhesive force of the layer of the object. In such cases the separation of both surfaces and also the initiation of the optical effect is guaranteed.

According to a really advantageous example the adhesion control media and at least one colored layer are located at least on a section of the under layer.

An advantageous design of this invention provides, that not only in the first but also in the second area is a under layer section. With this separating properties are defined, and it does not matter from which of the two objects one would remove the sealing and closure label. The two under layer sections can be easily prepared, in that a continuous film layer can be subdivided in the border area with a punch, a cutout or with a perforation. It is important that the two under layer sections are assigned exclusively to the first or the second area and that after the removal of the cover layer the two objects are movable with regards to one another, meaning they are now not sealed.

For some applications it proved to be advantageous, when the under layer section shows security punch holes, which will during the removal of the under layer film, which is sticking to an object, cause the destruction of the under layer film section. Such security punch holes are preventing the separation of the under layer section and the attachment of the same to another object with the intent to make a counterfeit product.

And again in other applications in may be desirable to remove at least one section of the under layer from the objects in order to get these into an astatically excellent state. In such instance it is advantageous to make punch holes in the under layer film, which will allow the separation of at least one section of the under layer film only in one direction and during an attempted removal in the other direction it would cause the breaking of the under layer film section. In advantageous fashion the direction, in which the removal is made possible, is chosen in such fashion, that it is going from sector between the first and second area of the sealing and closure label to at least one under layer film section. That means in other words, that the section of the under layer film or both sections of the under layer film will not be able to be removed starting from the edge of the sealing and closure label but only from the center area of the sealing and closure label. With this it is achieved, that the removal of the under layer film sections or the removal of one under layer film section will not be possible, as long as the cover film will cover both under layer film sections. The removal of the under layer film section or both of the under layer film sections is not possible without the optical change of the sealing and closure label. On the other hand the removal of at least one under layer film section is easily possible, when the cover layer is removed (while the optical effect is caused).

In a further variation of the process for an easier to removal of the under layer section or under layer sections one can provide a loop attached to the layer without adhesive.

Advantageous is also the use of a transparent film as cover film, which is preferably colored with a light non-covering color or is printed. In such a case an especially

pronounced contrast will be the result between the various areas of the color layer, when one would reattach the cover layer on to the under layer film section after the opening of the sealing and closure label.

An especially well recognizable contrast effect will result, when the color layer is a dark and/or covering color.

A clear indication is further reinforced, that according to a further advantageous example of an under layer film section has a color in contrast to the colored layer.

The clear indication of an opening that happened will be especially noticed, if according to a further very advantageous form of the invention one would use a deformable extended film as a cover layer. In order to remove the cover layer and to open the sealing and closure label, one would have to inevitably exert force on the cover layer. At this time the cover layer will be permanently deformed, in such fashion, that the part of the colored layer sticking to the cover layer will not fit geometrically exactly into the holes of the remaining color on the under layer and those holes will remain visible.

When the adhesive force control materials are provided in the form of fine patterns made of lines, points or similar, after the reattachment of the cover layer even very small geometric deviations will result in noticeable changes of structure or color.

The cover layer will have preferably a print, which will contain information about the content of the sealed matter. This print can also have complicated geometric figures or insignia; those would not be easily copied and would provide for the originality of the goods.

This print can at least on the opposite side of the under layer, meaning on the topside of the sealing and closure label. In such case it is advantageous, if the print is protected and sealed by a laminate. A print on the other side, so to speak on the topside of the under layer, is also possible. In such a case the print has to be applied using a mirror technique.

Attempts by forgers, to remove the sealing and closure label completely or partially from the objects with the help of heat in order to apply it to another object will be prevented with the fact that the sealing and closure label has an especially advantageous form of a temperature indicator. This temperature indicator, which can be attached to the cover layer as an example, will discolor irreversibly upon heating, and the attempted forgery is noticeable and the sealing and closure label is rendered useless.

The invention will be further illustrated in figure 1 through 7 schematically and examples of variations will be explained. The drawings in the figures are not to scale. The thickness of the films and layers are extremely large in comparison to their other dimensions.

Shown are in:

Fig.1: a cut view of a sealing and closure label according to the invention, which has a cover layer and two under layer sections.

Fig. 2: The removed cover layer of the label in Fig. 1 in top view

Fig. 3: The two under layers of the label of Fig. 1 in top view

Fig. 4: A variation of the sealing and closure label according to the invention with only one under layer in a cut view.

Fig. 5: A further variation of the sealing and closure label according to the invention with two under layer sections in cut view.

Fig. 6: the two under layer cuts of the sealing and closure label from Fig. 5 in top view.

Fig. 7: Another design of the sealing and closure label according to the invention in a cross sectional view.

Fig.1 shows a sealing and closure label according to this invention in a cross sectional view. The sealing and closure label has a transparent cover layer 1, which has a coating of adhesive 9 on the lower side. The coating covers almost the whole area of the underside of the cover layer 1, however a small section of the edge 11 (handling loop) is free of an adhesive coating, in order to facilitate the grasping and the removal of the cover layer.

On the side coated with adhesive (under side) of the cover layer 1, two under-layer sections 6 and 6a are positioned and they are separated from one another. The under layer sections 6 and 6a are on the side (top side) towards the cover layer 1 painted with a layer of adhesion control in the form of anti adhesion paint 8, 8a, like for example a silicone paint. The print is attached in the form of a special geometric pattern or of some writing. There is a layer of adhesion promoter layer 12, 12a printed over the anti adhesion layer 8, 8a. Over this adhesion promoting layer 12, 12a there is a layer of color 7 and 7a. The side of the colored layer 7 or 7a facing the cover layer 1 adheres to the adhesive layer 9 on the cover layer 1 with the first adhesive force and the color layer 7, 7a facing the side of the under layer section adheres to the under layer section 6, 6a with a second adhesive force. The relationship of the two adhesion forces will be varied locally with the use of the anti adhesion paint 8, 8a and the adhesion promoting layer 12, 12a in such fashion, that the first adhesive force is bigger than the second adhesive force in the areas of the anti adhesion paint 8, 8a and the first adhesive force is smaller than the second adhesive force in the areas without anti adhesion paint.

The side of the under layer film section 6, 6a, which are not facing the cover layer 1, under layer film sections 6, 6a are covered with an adhesive layer 10, 10a. In the areas of the edges 15, 15a on the to edges of the under layer films 6, 6a opposing each other the adhesive layer was left off in order to provide a handling loop 15, 15a. A first area 4 of a sealing and closure label build in such fashion; will adhere because of adhesive layer 10 to an object 2, while another area 5 of the sealing and closure label will adhere because of an adhesive layer 10a to an object 3. The objects 2 and 3 could be as an example a bottle and the screw top of the bottle. A sector 16, which represents the border between areas 4 and 5, is on the border between the two objects 2 and 3 if the sealing and closure label has been attached in knowledgeable fashion.

The adhesive force of the adhesive layer 10, 10a is significantly greater than the adhesive force of the adhesive layer 9. For this reason the sealing and closure label will adhere more readily to with more force to the objects 2 and 3, while the inner cohesive strength is lower between the cover layer 1 and the under layer sections 6 and 6a.

The sealing and closure label according to Fig. 1 will be available for use on an adhesion repellent carrier tape (not described). It will be removed and placed on to two objects 2, 3 in such fashion, that the first area 4 of the sealing and closure label will be on object 2 and the second area 5 of the sealing and closure label will be adhering to object 3.

Sector 16 of the two areas 4, 5 is in the region of the border area between the objects 2 and 3.

When the two objects 2, 3 have to be moved with relative to one another, like as an example to remove the cap (object 2) from a bottle (object 3), one grabs the cover layer 1 at the edge area 11, which is free of adhesive, and removed at least so far to separate it from the under layer section 6a.

Because the adhesive force of the adhesive layer 10, 10a is significantly greater than the adhesive force of the adhesive layer 9, the separation happens in such fashion, that the cover layer will be lifted off and the sections of the under layers will stay on the objects 2,3. Since the sections of the under layer 6 and 6a are exclusively assigned to areas 4 and 5, lifting the cover layer 1 according to the described method only partially, the unsealing of both objects is accomplished and both objects are moving freely with regards to one another.

The color layer 7 and 7a are on the top side of the under layer sections 6 and 6a adhere because of the action of the adhesion promoter 12, 12a well on the top side of the under layer sections 6 and 6a, with the exception of those locations, where the under layer sections 6, 6a have been treated with an anti adhesion paint before the application of the adhesion layer 12, 12a. These areas will be because of the action of the adhesive layer 9 be removed from the color layer 7, 7a when the cover layer 1 is removed and will stay on the lower side of the cover layer 1.

If the cover layer 1 would be reattached to the under layer section or both under layer sections, it would be possible to reposition the removed painted parts of color layer 7 on cover layer 1 into the created holes of the colored layer. But since there is now air present between the adhesive layer 9 and the under layer section 6, 6a and the also the remaining color layer 7, 7a, these parts now exhibit a changed light reflection behavior in comparison to the colored layer 7, 7a which were adhering to cover layer 1, and this way the process of opening is clearly noticed.

In the described example the anti adhesion layers 8, 8a, the means of controlling the local relations of the first and second force of the adhesive layer for reasons of simplicity of a drawing only two rectangles have been drawn on onto the under layer 6, 6a. It is readily understood, that the anti adhesive paint can be applied in the form of writing, as an example the word opened, can be printed there.

Fig. 2 shows the cover layer 1 after the removal process. The cover layer 1 is transparent and is covered with a transparent adhesive layer. Because of this the adhering areas of the color layer 7 to the adhesively coated area are noticeable, and they show the rectangular form in the area 4 and 5. Fig. 3 shows the under layer sections 6 and 6a, which will remain on the objects 2 and 3 after the removal of the cover layer 1. In Fig. 3 the cover layers 7, 7a are noticed (cross hatched section), which will cover the film section 6 and 6a partially. The color layers 7, 7a show gaps 13, 13a. In the area of those gaps 13, 13a the adhesive force between the color layer 7 and cover layer 1 was greater than between the color layer and the under layer section 6, 6a, that these parts of the color layer 7, 7a would remain on the cover layer 1.

If in case for reasons of esthetics one would wish to remove under layer sections 6 and 6a from the objects 2, 3, one can grasp the adhesive free edges 15, 15a and starting from sector 16 in the direction of the arrows P1 and P2 in direction to the opposite edges be removed from the objects 2 and 3. To remove the under layer section 6, 6a in the other direction could not be done easily and readily. For this cutouts 14, 14a located on the under layer section 6, 6a are responsible. The cutouts 14, 14a are located towards the edge of sector 16 of the under layer section and are ordered sloping the other neighboring edge areas. If the under layer section 6 will be removed in the other direction than the arrow P1 would point to, the under layer section will tear at the end of the cut out line 14 in such fashion that a further removal would not be possible or only be possible with

increased difficulties. The same is valid for under layer section 6a. This section can only be easily removed in direction of arrow P2.

With this method one can prevent, that the sealing and closure label shown in Fig. 1 to be removed in its entirety with dishonest intentions, and to be attached on other subjects or after the moving of both objects (as example the opening and closing of a bottle) and to reattach the label to the same object. Since sector 16 between areas 4 and 5 is not readily accessible, when the cover layer 1 is on, the removal of the under layer sections would only be possible coming from the outside towards inside. During such an attempt the under layer will be inevitable fashion destroyed, since-like discussed already- the cut out 14 will cause a tear of the under layer sections 6, 6a.

Fig. 4 shows a variation of the sealing and closure label according to this invention.

This variation is different from the sealing and closure label shown in Fig. 1. In so far, that there is only one under layer section 6a, while the cover layer 1 in the area 4 is directly attached to the object 2. Such a variation is preferred, when the cover layer 1 is securely fastened to object 2 and the removal of the cover layer 1 from object 2 would not be possible. In order to unseal the objects 2 and 3 it will be sufficient, to lift the cover layer in the area 5 and to remove the under layer 6a.

The incurring effects are the same as the ones described in Fig. 1 and 2 and 3, and for this reason we will refrain from a further detail description.

A further variation of the sealing and closure label according to this invention is pictured in Fig. 5. as a cross section. In a deviation from the example in Fig. 1 both under layer sections 6 and 6a are placed close to one another. In practice both under layer sections 6, 6a are made of one strip, which will be punched after the lamination with the cover layer 1, in order to form the under layer sections. In the example of Fig. 5 the punch line, which creates the separated under layer sections 6 and 6a in the areas 4 and 5, made from a straight line, while the example in Fig. 1 shows a punch hole of a certain width. In the same fashion multiple punches or a perforation is also possible.

Decisive is the fact, that the objects 2 and 3 are not hindered in movement by adhering parts of the under layer sections 6 and 6a, after the cover layer 1 has been removed. The example in Fig. 5 further more shows a continual adhesive layer 10 located on the under side of the under cover layers 6 and 6a, which makes the production process simpler.

On the topside of the cover layer 1 is a print 18, which in the drawing is shown as four black bars. This drawing can be a sign or a seal. This print is protected from abrasion by a laminating a film 19.

The one another bordering under layer sections 6, 6a of the sealing and closure label in Fig. 5 are shown in Fig. 6 in top view. The under layer sections 6,6a have the larger part of the color layer 7, which is interrupted by the cut outs 13, 13a. The under layer sections 6 and 6a are provided with a wave like security stamp 17, which will prevent the easy removal of the under layer sections 6, 6a. An attempt to remove the sealing and closure label in its entirety, will result inevitably in the tearing of the under layer sections 6,6a.

In Fig. 7 a further variation of the invented sealing and closure label is shown. This variation according to Fig. 7 is different from the variation in Fig. 5 along with other things, that the print 18 of the example in Fig. 7 is on the under side of the transparent cover layer 1, meaning on the side towards the under layer section, and is protected by the cover layer. The print, which is printed as a mirror image, can be seen through the transparent cover layer 1. On to the opposite side of the cover layer 1 a transparent

temperature indicator 20 is laminated. When heat is applied the temperature indicator turns color in irreversible fashion and shows this way, that an attempt was made to remove the sealing and closure label under the avoidance of the indicator function with the use of temperature.

The example of Fig. 7 is differing from the examples of Fig. 1, 4 and 5, that instead of a separate adhesive layer 9 and a separate color layer 7 a layer of a colored adhesive paint 7,9 is used, which combines the function of the layers 7 and 9 in the previous examples. The under layer sections 6, 6a have undergone a full surface treatment for a print, in order to provide for a good adhesion of the color layer/adhesive layer 7,9. A locally applied anti adhesion paint 8, 8a is used as a local control for adhesive forces. One refrains from using an adhesion promotion layer. On the side printed with the anti adhesion paint 8, 8a a color layer/ adhesion layer 7, 9 will follow upon opening of the seal the cover layer 1, while the remaining areas of the color layer/adhesion layer 7,9 will remain with under layer sections 6, 6a.

The two under layer sections 6, 6a in example of Fig. 7 are separated only by one line. It can be difficult at times pending on the application, to position the border line of the two under layer sections exactly on the border between the to be sealed objects 2,3, especially then when the two objects are very close to one another, just as Fig. 7 shows. In order to provide a certain degree of tolerance for the positioning of the sealing and closure label, adhesive layers 10 and 10a are according to the example of Fig. 7 in the area of the border not covered with adhesive between the under layer sections 6, 6a. As shown in Fig. 7 the under layer section 6 because of an inaccurate positioning of the sealing and closure label will reach all the way to the object 3. But because of the provided gap without adhesion in the border area of the under layer sections the under layer section 6 does not adhere to object 3, and after the removal of the cover layer 1 both objects are movable with regards to one another and the unsealing is provided for even if the sealing and closure label is not positioned in optimum fashion.

In all cases of the described examples of the sealing and closure label, especially the cover layer 1, can be set up with additional security measures or signs of authentication, like as an example luminescent parts, micro tags, infra red colors, UV colors, Holograms of Bio code substances.

Patent claims

1. A sealing and closure label with a cover layer (1) to seal two with regards to one another movable objects (2,3), in such fashion, that the first area (4) of the sealing and closure label adheres to one (2) of the objects (2,3) and the second area (5) of the sealing and closure label adheres to the other (3) of the two objects (2,3), where the cover layer (1) is at least removable in one of the two areas (4,5) and that the removal of the sealing and closure label will cause in a change, characterized in such fashion, that the sealing and cover layer has at least one under layer section (6,6a), which is exclusively assigned to the first (4) or exclusively to the second area (5), that between at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a) and the cover layer (1) at least one colored layer (7,7a) is assigned, which are adhering with the first adhesive force to the cover layer (1) and with the second adhesive force to at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a), and that the

adhesive force controlling media (8, 8a, 12, 12 a) are provided in order to regulate the ratio between the first and the second adhesive force locally.

2. Sealing and closure label according to claim 1 characterized such, that at least a colored layer (7, 7a) is made using printing.
3. Sealing and closure label according to claim 1 or 2 characterized such the adhesion control media have a locally applied pretreatment of the cover layer (1) and/or at least on of the under layer sections (6,6a).
4. Sealing and closure label according to claims 1 – 3 characterized such, that the adhesion control media include a locally applied anti adhesion paint (8,8a).
5. Sealing and closure label according to claims 1 – 4 characterized such, that the adhesion control media (12,12a) also include a locally applied adhesion promoter.
6. Sealing and closure label according to claim 4 or 5 characterized such, that the adhesion control media (12, 12a) are applied by printing.
7. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims from 1 – 6, characterized such, that the adhesion control media (12,12a) have the form of writing.
8. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims from 1 – 7, characterized such, that at least one of the under layer sections (6, 6a) on one of its side, which is opposite of the cover layer (1), is coated with and adhesive (10,10a).
9. Sealing and closure label according to claim 8, characterized such, that the adhesive (10,10a) is an adhesion adhesive.
10. Sealing and closure label according to claim 8 or 9, characterized such, that the adhesive (10, 10a) is one which can be removed from the object (2,3).
11. Sealing and closure label according to claim 1-10, characterized in such fashion, that the cover layer (1) has at least one adhesive layer (9) on the side facing the under layer section (6,6a).
12. Sealing and closure label according to claim 11, characterized in such fashion, that the adhesive layer (9) is an adhesive paint.
13. Sealing and closure label according to claim 11 or 12, characterized such, that the adhesive layer (9) can be adhesive.
14. Sealing and closure label according to claim 1 – 13, characterized such, that the adhesive control media (8,8a, 12, 12a) and at least one color layer (7,7a) is assigned to at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a).
15. Sealing and closure label according to claims 1 – 14, characterized such, that not only in the first (4) but also in the second area (5) an under layer section (6,6a) is assigned.
16. Sealing and closure layer according to claims 1 – 15, characterized such, that at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a) would show also security punch holes, which will cause the tearing of the under layer sections (6,6a) during the removal of at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a) which in turn would adhere to an object (2,3).
17. Sealing and closure label according to claims 1 –15, characterized such, that at least one under layer section (6,6a) would have punch holes (14), which would allow the removal of the under layer sections (6,6a), which adhere to objects (2,3), in one direction and would in case of an attempted removal in the other direction cause the tearing of the under layer sections (6,6a).

18. Sealing and closure label according to claim 17, characterized such, that the direction of one sector (16) is between the first (4) and the second area (5) of the sealing and closure label and at the designated and at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a).
19. Sealing and closure label according to claim 18, characterize such, that at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a) has a handle loop (15, 15a) without adhesive on the side towards sector (16).
20. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –19, characterized such, that the cover layer (1) is transparent and is covered with or printed on with a non covering color.
21. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –20, characterized such, that the cover layer (1) is coated with a colored adhesive.
22. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –21, characterized such, that at least one of the cover layers (7,7a) is a dark and /or covering color.
23. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –22, characterized such, that at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a) has a contrasting color to the color of the color layer (7,7a).
24. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –23, characterized such, that the cover layer (1) is made of by elongation deformable material.
25. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –24, characterized such, that the adhesion control media are at least in some areas in the form of fine lines, points or similar.
26. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –25, characterized such, that the cover layer (1) has a handling loop (11) free of adhesive.
27. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 –26, characterized such, that the cover layer (1) has a print (18).
28. Sealing and closure label according to claim 27, characterized such, that the print (18) is located on the side away from the at least one of the under layer sections (6,6a).
29. Sealing and closure label according to claim 28, characterized such, that the print (18) is sealed with a laminating layer (19).
30. Sealing and closure label according to claim 27, characterized such, that the print (18) is located on the side towards of one of the under layer sections (6,6a).
31. Sealing and closure label according to claim 30, characterized such, that the print is covered with a contrast layer.
32. Sealing and closure label according to one of the claims 1 - 31, characterized such, that there is a temperature indicator (20), which will respond irreversibly to temperature.

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